

Gap

WORONI

Newspaper of the ANU Students Association

Volume 26, No. 6



Duggald Stenner

THEY SHOOT STUDENTS,
DON'T THEY?

NOTES, LETTERS, ETCETERAS

Dear Sir,

I must protest about the journalistic efforts of one of the writers, in the last issue of Woroni (Students say boo). Although the article has no by-line, it reeks of the 'facts be-damned' ideology of that 'journalist extraordinaire', Andrew (Goon) McCredie. The author might have saved himself considerable trouble had he approached some of the student members of the Economics FEC.

The Faculty has spent a considerable amount of time looking into withdrawal and failure rates in first-year economics and the author, would have been better informed, if he had obtained the results of this study which is freely available from the Faculty Secretary.

The article is riddled with inconsistencies and spurious logic and one wonders just how much the author knows about this university when he refers to various departments in line 2 and yet by the end of the second paragraph this has become a discussion about the 'social awareness of the faculty'. (presumably this is journalistic license).

The wastage rate (i.e. the number who withdraw in any one year) is about 25% for Ecos I, and the failure rate (i.e. those who sit for and fail the exams) is about the same. The two rates should be clearly distinguished, as they occur for completely different reasons.

Investigations into failure rates in recent years suggest that the high failure rate in first year economics is due neither to lack of intelligence on the part of students nor to either poor teaching or unusually high standards in exam marking. The explanation of high failure rate appears to lie principally in poor student motivation and secondarily in student ignorance of what the study of economics involves. (whose fault is this? - ed.)

Withdrawal rate investigations have been fairly thin on these grounds, but I would lay some very good odds, that withdrawal rates are related to the social climate that the student is experiencing at the time, and totally unrelated to the nature of the course content.

When the author has progressed from Economics I to further study in the subject, he will begin to realize just how relevant the EQE course is.

The arguments for reducing class size are probably the most relevant, but if the author suggests doing so by introducing a greater number of options in the economics major, would the author care to expand his argument and submit it to the AUC to get the necessary finance for additional lecturers, lecture rooms, and ancillary staff, while you're there, there are a few hundred other faculties around Australian universities, who would like to do the same thing. The alternative is to introduce quotas.

The comment "many interesting ideas in economics are avoided e.g. value theory, social economics and underdeveloped countries" turns the whole article into a farce, value theory is taught in second year, and underdeveloped countries in third year. I am unsure about the authors meaning when he says

'social economics', is that the economics of social interaction? (Perhaps the author would like to discuss the economic theory behind giving parties?) Probably it's just more journalese. The rest of that paragraph is so blatantly uninformed, that it would appear that the author hasn't even studied economics!

One final word about the general tone of the article. Whilst no-one pretends that the faculty is the most progressive in the University, a little casual observation of FEC and Faculty meetings over the past two years, reveals a steady and increasing rate of change of opinion in the faculty. This sort of article doesn't help the student members of FEC and Faculty one iota.

Craig Clayton,
Student representative on Economics FEC
and Economics Faculty.



Sir,

The unnamed author of Woroni's critique of the Economics Faculty (April 4 edition) had many relevant points but his(?) discussion of EQE (the simplistic algebraic approach to macro-Economics given in Ecos I) plus demand/supply and indifference theory was naive.

These basic but different approaches to economic problem solving are essential for constructive analyses and predictions in those fields of study the author recommends i.e. value theory, social economics and underdeveloped countries.

Further, the condemnation of the lack of Normative Economics (i.e. that which requires value judgements) stuns me. In the interest of academic objectivity I support the present practice of Economics to consider "IF this was what the individual/community wanted, then..." rather than "What the individual/community wants is...". Techniques of objective analysis are taught with normative economics amply covered in recommended references.

The consideration of Optimal Resource Allocation Criterion was expressed in the wrong way. Economists can only say that some policy is good if it makes nobody worse off and somebody better off. In all other cases uncertainty exists, hence the discussion of cost - benefit analysis and other approaches to individual situations.

In fairness I must express my personal support for the author's opinions on assessment methods, class sizes and course flexibility. The present situation is stifling creativity and the desire to study, as the author of that article illustrated so well.

Ian Levy,
Student.

The proposed Corin Dam hut annexes for Bruce Hall and Burgmann College seem to have run into a bit of trouble. First, the Students' Association opposed them on the grounds that they would provide an extension of the halls rather than cheap accommodation. Then Burgmann College rejected them on the grounds that the huts provided sub-standard accommodation not befitting the College. The huts are now condemned as both too bourgeois and too slummy, an interesting situation in itself. In any event, one hopes the AUC will be suitably impressed.

Remember, folks, the electoral roll closes on April 18th. Woroni urges all of you who are eligible to get out there on polling day and do the right thing by Billy Snedden and friends.

People who find their education at this University entirely satisfactory, don't read any further. For the rest of you, come along to the mass meeting on education to be held in the Union courtyard at 1 pm on April 18th.

Rumours that Richard Refshauge is running for President in 1975 have been described as "grossly exaggerated."

Council: The power to recall students who are representing others, especially on such issues as the introduction of semesters, is basic if student policies are to be put effectively. It was a good sign therefore that University Council was not prepared to adopt the quite reactionary proposal of the Board of the School of General Studies that future student members (to be elected in 1975 or 1976) should just be mere individual members of the new Board. This is only the beginning, but it is important to establish that the policy students vote to adopt at General Meetings is not just shelved by any students that represent us all.

Squash Club Tournament
A squash tournament is being organized for Saturday 20th and Saturday 27th April. All people interested in joining the club are welcome, particularly those students who expressed interest in the club earlier in the year. Closing date for entries is 6th April. For further details see the Squash Club notice board.

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY UNION

NOTICE TO ALL MEMBERS

- In accordance with Clause 16, Section 2 of the Constitution, I give notice that it is necessary to hold a by-election of four members of the Union Board of Management by the general membership of the Union.
- Persons eligible to vote are every ordinary and life member of the Union, except a person suspended from membership under Section 9, sub-section 2 of the Constitution during the period of his suspension.
- There are four seats to be filled, vacated by the resignation of Mr P. Cosgrove, Ms. Laurel Smith, Ms. Judy Turner and Ms. Helen Pringle. The members elected will hold office until 31st July, 1974.
- I invite nomination of persons for election. Each person nominated must be an ordinary member or life member of the Union, unless his eligibility has been rendered invalid by Section 2, para. 8 of the Election to the Union Board of Management Rules.
- Nominations must be made on a form prescribed and available from the Secretary and shall be signed by at least two members of the Union eligible to vote at an election and shall contain a written statement of the nominee's willingness to act, if elected.
- Nominations must reach me by 5 pm on Wednesday, 17th April, 1974. They should be delivered to my office in the Union or posted to the Returning Officer, The Australian National University Union, Box 4, GPO Canberra, ACT 2600. In either case the envelope should be clearly endorsed "Nomination for By-Election".
- A list of persons qualified to vote and the relevant provisions of the Union Constitution and the Election to the Union Board of Management Rules may be consulted at my office, and will be made available to any member on request.

M.T.Wright,
Executive Officer,
Secretary to the Union,
Returning Officer.

8th April, 1974

Please note all meetings of the Board will be held on Mondays.

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Responsibility for all election comment in this issue is taken by Andrew McCredie, 54 Officer Crescent, Ainslie, A.C.T. Printed by Cyril and Godfrey at Progress Press, 20 Wollongong St, Fyshwick.

This issue was edited by Martin Attridge and Shane Maloney with the loving assistance of John, Jo-Anne and Jack. Secretary Di Riddel. Tape recorder mechanic Michael Dunn.



LITTLE OVERSIGHTS

Dear Sir,

During the course of our audit of the Union's records and financial statements for the year ended 31st December, 1973, weaknesses in the system of Internal Control were noted and are now drawn to your attention.

We realise the size of the operations of the Union might limit the number of controls that may otherwise be possible but we feel implementation of the following suggestions should be beneficial.

Weakness

1. Cash Receipts.

a) Mail inwards register not agreed with receipts written.

b) The cash registers are read by the person responsible for making out receipts, recording the receipts and preparing the banking. The deposits are not checked prior to banking.

c) There is no evidence of review and action taken in regard to unders and overs in cash register readings.

d) Cash registers in the main trading areas are operated by more than one employee which makes delegation of responsibility difficult.

e) No accountable forms register is maintained.

2. Petty Cash

a) The petty cash vouchers are not cancelled after payment.

b) Vouchers are authorised by the cashier in the administration area. In other areas vouchers are frequently only signed by the recipient and are not authorised by the area manager.

3. Cash Payments.

a) No register is maintained to record unused cheques.

b) In numerous cases it was found the delivery dockets and invoices had not been receipted by the storeman.

c) Insufficient evidence is shown on payment vouchers to show that pricing, quantity received, additions and extensions have been checked.

4. Purchase Orders.

a) Purchase orders are not made out for all purchases.

b) Unless recorded by the supplier, invoices are not cross-referenced to purchase orders.

c) Creditors ledger is not kept regularly up to date and is not reconciled at regular intervals. Suppliers statements are not reconciled monthly.

d) Goods inwards records are being maintained for general supplies only.

e) Requisitions for all stock being transferred from the store were not being used.

Suggested correction

At time of writing receipt, receipt number to be recorded against entry in mail register.

Cash registers should be read and details recorded by an employee independent of the person writing the receipts and preparing the banking. The preparation of the banking should be carried out by a different employee from the one responsible for receipting.

Assistant Secretary should initial the record of unders and overs to signify review has been made. In cases where action is taken, the action should be noted.

If possible, the operations of each cash register should be the responsibility of one employee who could then be held accountable for that machine. On a change of operators the register should be cleared and balanced.

A register should be set up for all accountable forms to record the number on hand, the date of issue and to whom they were issued. This would help control issue of accountable forms and at the same time give an up to date and accurate record of stocks on hand.

The vouchers should be cancelled so as to avoid the possibility of duplicating payment.

Area managers should authorise petty cash payments for persons under their responsibility. A person other than the cashier should authorise administration petty cash vouchers.

A register of stock of unused cheque forms should be maintained by the Union Secretary and stocks should be under his direct control.

In every case where goods come into the Union the goods should be checked against a delivery docket or invoice and these should be signed by the storeman as evidence of receipt of goods.

Payment vouchers should have provision for evidence of each check having been carried out by the appropriate employee. This could be provided by the use of a rubber stamp setting out each task to be performed. Invoices should be cancelled with this stamp after payment so as to avoid the possibility of duplicate payments.

A purchase order should be made out for all purchases and authorised by a responsible officer.

Printed purchase orders provide a triplicate copy which should be filed with the payment vouchers.

The creditors ledger should be reconciled monthly and agreed with the suppliers statements.

The goods inward record should be extended to include all purchases, especially purchases of liquor. A storeman should be made responsible for maintaining this record.

A duplicate stock requisition should be made out for all transfers out of the store. One copy should be maintained by the requisitioning department so that they can check the stock as it is received. The original should be sent to the store as an auth-

f) Variances that have occurred in the stock control accounts have not been investigated.

5. Payroll

a) Payrolls are made up and distributed by the same person

b) Employees history cards are not up to date in regard to rate of pay, sick and holiday leave taken.

6. Sales

a) Debtors are recorded on a sheet of paper which is updated periodically.

b) Function cost sheets are not being used.

c) There does not appear to be evidence of bookings for functions being properly recorded.

7. Security

Unsatisfactory safe custody of important documents and records, including all accountable forms, books of account and security documents.

In our opinion the costs of moving fixed assets to the new building, amounting to \$3,635.10 is an exceptional expense item and as such should be debited against the Capital Appropriation Account, rather than being shown as an increase in fixed assets. Similarly we feel that variations to the building form part of the Union's contribution to the cost of the new buildings and not part of Capital Equipment.

It is brought to the attention of the Union that as at the 31st December, 1973, the bank overdraft amounted to \$253,340 and the guarantee received from the ANU was for only \$250,000.

We are most concerned about the unsatisfactory trading results for the year ended 31st December, 1973, and in particular the apparent substantial deficiency which has occurred during the final two months trading.

We report that we have carried out a thorough audit in an endeavour to determine the reasons for these deficiencies. We are satisfied that the financial accounts have been properly drawn up and are in accordance with the books of account. However, our tests have revealed there has been a break down of internal control procedures in certain areas and that documentary evidence has not always been available. It would appear that job responsibilities have not always been adhered to or enforced, and that supervision of staff has been unsatisfactory.

Due to the lack of evidence we have been unable to substantiate any instance involving the misappropriation of stock or cash funds, but we cannot discount the possibility of malpractice.

The food catering areas show a declining gross profit rate from the middle of the year onwards. From our experience we feel that this situation could be caused by costs out-stripping prices and prices not being adjusted quickly enough in a period of rapid inflation. Closer supervision is required on purchasing, pricing and ensuring that there is little or no wastage. Excess requirements should be properly processed and re-sold when demand permits.

There appears to be an urgent need to confirm the areas of responsibility and we suggest that perhaps the sole responsibility for running the Union's affairs be given to the Secretary who in turn would be directed by and responsible to the Board of Management.

Should the Board wish to discuss this report with us we would be happy to do so at a time convenient to the Board.

Yours faithfully,

Fell Starkey

The above letter is from the Unions accountants Fell and Starkey to Michael Wright, Secretary of the Union and was dated April 4th 1974. It is self explanatory and contains a number of insinuations that all was not healthy in the Union Finances last year. Have a think about it and if you have any problems ask a board member. You will be surprised how little most of them know.
Martin Attridge.

ority to issue the stock. Once this has happened this original copy should go to the accounts department for processing. We would suggest that separate pre-numbered requisition forms be used in respect of each area.

If the Union requires a perpetual stock control account to be maintained, all entries into and out of stores must be recorded. Physical stock should be checked with theoretical balances at regular intervals and any discrepancies should be fully investigated.

Distribution of the payroll should be made by an employee independent of the person making up the pay.

The person in charge of the payroll should ensure that personal history cards are up to date.

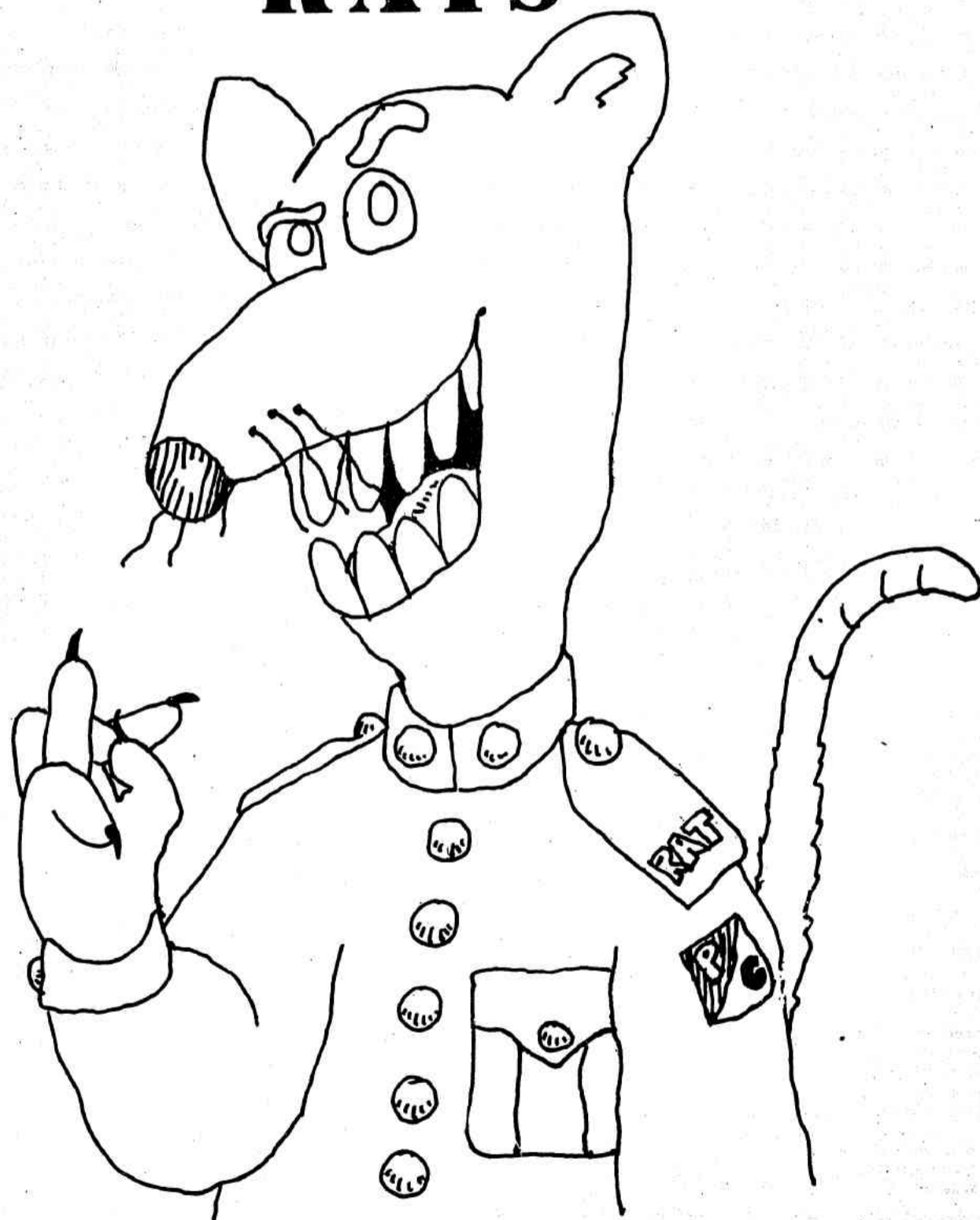
A debtors ledger should be installed. This should be reconciled monthly and a responsible officer should review the debtors for collectibility at regular intervals.

To enable the cost of a function to be recorded correctly and charged to the debtor, a function cost sheet must be used.

A functions booking register should be maintained. As a function is charged out it should then be marked off in this register, thus providing a cross check that all functions are accounted for.

Installation of suitable fire proof safe or cabinet.

**"WE FEEL LIKE
A VAST ARMY OF
PROBLEM SOLVING
RATS"**



CHILE: A PERSPECTIVE

A LETTER TO TELL YOU SOMETHING ABOUT CHILE

by Joe Broderick*

On my way back here after being in the Argentine, I passed through Chile and made some enquiries for a friend of mine, Luis Alberto Alfonso, a Colombian who has lived several years now in Chile and was working with a United National Institute for the study of the social sciences, a thing called FLACSO. Luis Alberto is married to a Chilean girl and they have two little adopted children, and neither of them has been politically active in anything, although their house always had an open door, especially for Colombians living in Chile or travelling through, many of whom were involved in left-wing groups. On the night of September 23, around midnight, the military police arrived to arrest Luis Alberto and his wife on the grounds that they were foreigners and hence under suspicion. The police had obviously been tipped off by a neighbour of the Alfonsos; they had no idea that the wife was Chilean, nor even knew the name of the couple. They only knew that foreigners lived there. Nena, the wife, refused to move. The end result was that they took off Luis Alberto and she hasn't seen him since. For several weeks she had no news at all. Now at last she has received a letter from her husband and has been able to send him food and clothing. In the Ministry of the Interior she has been informed that there are no charges being brought against her husband, and that he will shortly be released. But the days and weeks go by, and he is not released. Either they are trying to rake up charges, so as not to admit error, or they're holding him until wounds inflicted during torture and interrogation have properly healed. We don't know.

Luis Alberto's case is one of the milder ones. The summary executions of prisoners, both Chilean and foreign, especially during the first days of the new military regime, probably run into several thousands. It is impossible to get any reliable statistic. Better, maybe, to listen to the accounts of various individual experiences and draw some conclusions.



Hospital employees shot while helping wounded.

Jaime and Miriam, for instance, with their six month old baby were among the first group of Colombians to be evacuated. Jaime is a medical student, and the coup found him in a general hospital where he was a trainee medico in a working-class area; Miriam and the baby were in their little flat down-town when the bombing started, on Tuesday morning, September 11. During the week that followed the couple were separated and had no news of one another. She could not leave the flat; apart from the danger of being arrested as a foreigner, she would have been risking a stray (or not-so-stray) bullet, since street fighting was rife and the flat

is very near the heart of the city and only a few blocks from the presidential palace (La Moneda) which was the first thing bombed. Jaime could not leave the hospital. He recounts the piles of dead bodies which the soldiers left heaped up for burial in a common grave; men, women and children, naked, impossible to identify; the doctors were obliged, at bayonet point, to attend to wounded soldiers and obliged not to attend civilians.

Two hospital employees, activists in their union and members of the CUT (Workers' Federation, Central Unica de Trabajadores), Jaime recounts, drove out with the ambulance to try and save people lying wounded on the pavements and in the gutters. They were accosted by soldiers who wanted to see their papers. On discovery of CUT membership cards, the soldiers lined the two men up alongside their ambulance and shot them dead on the spot. The ambulance driver got back to the hospital very pale and shaky to tell the story.

In the hospital itself, Jaime relates, there were several raids during those first days. As a foreigner with a record of militancy in left-wing groups in his own country, his life was in danger. During the first raid the Catholic nuns hid him in the chapel; during the second he and a fellow doctor (or student doctor) performed a caesarean operation on a pregnant woman (who didn't need it!) in order to be occupied in the theatre while the soldiers made their search. Their ruse worked, and they were not molested. A lady doctor, Tello, head of a department in the hospital (el Barro Lukas) was taken out and shot. Dr Tello was an active member of the Socialist Party, but had said a few hours earlier that she had nothing to fear as the soldiers would surely respect her age (about 55) and her position. She was wrong.

Miriam, from her flat window, noticed that the block was cordoned off with soldiers, and that there were many men in uniform on the rooftops of the surrounding houses and flats. It turned out that the headquarters of the Socialist Youth Club was an old house on that same block. The soldiers set fire to the building and as the young lads climbed out through the skylight, like rats escaping from fire in a barn, the men on the rooftops shot them down one by one. As far as Miriam could see the boys were not even armed. She felt such repugnance and such hate as she saw them being picked off helplessly, that she would have given anything to get a machine gun and to be able to kill the soldiers. At that moment, she said, with tears in her eyes as she recalled it, she had no care about dying. She only wanted to kill the brutes.

Chief Admiral & other Military Men imprisoned or shot.

Miriam's attitude helped me to explain and understand the attitude of the resistance groups which put up a valiant and suicidal attempt to ward off the military blows during those first days. In working-class areas, especially factories which had been taken over by the workers during the government of Salvador Allende (notably the Sumar textile industry) the workers resisted with arms they had been storing against the likelihood of armed attack. But their rifles were useless against tanks and bombing from the air. Even with the weapons passed into them at the last minute by rank and file soldiers loyal to the workers' cause, they were unable to resist for long. Not only were hundreds (or thousands) of workers killed in the battle, but also the loyal soldiers have been imprisoned or court-martialled and shot. It is quite impossible to obtain information on the number of military

men imprisoned or executed; the figure is probably high. On the eve of the coup, quite a few leading officers, including the admiral chief of the navy, who refused to collaborate in the violent overthrow of the constitutionally-elected government were either forced to resign (as in the admiral's case) or disposed of. The one-time head of the army, General Prats, who had already resigned from his post as well as from the Defence Ministry under pressure from his fellow generals, was forced to leave the country.

Bit by bit, from first-hand reports like that of Jaime and Miriam (who escaped into the Colombian Embassy and were flown out) one piece together the nightmare experience lived through by supporters of the Unidad Popular (Popular Unity) government of Salvador Allende, from Allende himself, who was found dead in his office after the palace had been burnt and bombed to a ruin (officially Allende committed suicide!) his cabinet ministers and chief advisers, most of whom are held prisoners on Dawson Island (a military outpost with a temperature below freezing point) under charges which range from high treason to embezzlement, right down to the petit-bourgeois and working-class militants who belonged to one or other of the left-wing parties and groups which comprised the Unidad Popular as a common front in an effort to advance towards a socialist state. Those who have not been able to reach the safety of a secure hiding place have been ruthlessly hunted out and submitted to torture, interrogation and firing squads.

Meanwhile at the Football Stadium

For several weeks the National Stadium was the setting for the most violent atrocities; it was converted into a giant prison camp and the arena was used for mass executions. One of the men killed was Victor Jara, well known composer and singer of protest songs, whose English wife, Joan, was allowed to locate and bury his remains. She found the body with the fingers cut off both hands, the tongue cut out, the testicles battered into pulp. They broke his wrists because he was playing and singing to keep up the spirits of his fellow prisoners. One account of what happened in the stadium tells of the prisoners' efforts to achieve a minimum of organisation for the distribution of blankets, rations, etc., and to keep a check on prisoners taken from the cells at night. They elected a leader to represent the 200 or so prisoners in each cell; there were some 100 leaders all told. The guards got word of this and passed the news on to their officers; as a result the hundred cell leaders were made witnesses of the firing squad for several days, and then were lined up themselves to be shot. In fact a lot of the rifles were loaded with blanks — 46 fell dead, the remaining 54 were led back to their cells. This kind of psychological torture, as well as physical suffering, has been the lot of all suspects who have fallen into the hands of the military police.

This government may be shitty, but it's ours! Such outright repressive measures are not the result of a whim; they cannot be explained by attributing unusually ruthless and sadistic temperaments to the members of the ruling military Junta; but rather by the circumstances in which the coup took place. The government of Allende was not only legally elected; it also enjoyed the backing of the great masses of the populace. Despite many failures, the common people were behind Allende and put their hopes in the Unidad

Popular. In one of the mass demonstrations some months earlier, one placard read: 'This government may be shitty, but it's ours!' (Es un gobierno de mierda, pero es nuestro!) The words sum up the general feeling. The masses of working people were being mobilized in the factories and in their barrios, as well as in the countryside, to push the Allende administration further towards socialism. The military men who toppled him were, and are, aware that they have to stamp out all possible pockets of resistance in a population of which some 50% (according to the most recent election results) have shown themselves favourable to Allende. They are dealing, also, with the one country in Latin America whose citizens have an over-all high degree of political awareness, and with a people who have been given a taste of what the beginnings of a socialist state could be like.



Why did it happen to us?

The military takeover depended for its success on the most ruthless and implacable action, which is why the generals brought out all their guns. In a matter of hours they had the country on its knees. The Chilean people have an exceptionally sacrosanct notion of democratic freedoms and so forth (exception, at any rate, in Latin America); they also have no previous experience of military dictatorships, civil wars, which are fairly commonplace in other Latin American countries. The Chileans have been able to build up, over fifty years, the most coherent and solidly-based left-wing workers' movement in this continent: the Communist Party, founded in 1922, the Socialist Party in 1933, not to mention a host of smaller groups which have grown out of a long political process; even the Christian Democrats have produced



their left-wing splinter group, the MAPU, which became an important factor in the Unidad Popular experiment. This whole edifice of organisation and movements — i.e. the proletarian ideology given tangible form — was wiped out in a matter of hours by the most uncompromising bloody warfare which has ever been waged on any people in South America. The Chileans remain stunned, uncomprehending, unable to lift their heads. My impression is that they are trying, gradually, to pull themselves together and formulate, at least, the first obvious questions: Why did it happen like this? And why did it happen to us?

It is too soon to give any kind of complete answer to these questions. In March 1971, Regis Debray, just released from a Bolivian prison and exiled in Chile, published his famous interview with Allende. In the introduction Debray makes some pretty prophetic remarks. "If the popular regime (of Allende) does not hold out against all odds, then it will either sink into the quicksands of reformism or disappear suddenly under a forceful blow." He elaborated: "The instinct for self-preservation of a bourgeoisie allied to imperialism, and panic stricken, may accumulate behind our backs and give rise to an explosion beyond all belief." (cf. Retrieval No. 2: 121)

Bosses sabotaged the Economy: undeclared war

With these remarks Debray indicates the source of the problem. Allende's government, despite its many shortcomings and the various political opinions and lines of action which it fostered in its ranks, did not succumb to simple reformism. It not only nationalised the copper and other important basic products (without granting indemnity to the former North American owners), it also bought out the bulk of the banks and initiated a process of workers' ownership and control of industry. Needless to say the foreign firms and industrial groups affected did not remain inactive. By the end of Allende's first year in power the die was cast, and the opposing forces were already lining up in an undeclared, but very real war.

The bourgeoisie (both industrial capitalists and large property holders in the country) began to sabotage industry and production. The economy was being crippled, and Allende, who did not have a majority for his Unidad Popular in the house of Parliament, soon found himself in a difficult position. Some, within the government, were for pushing ahead, mobilising the masses and overriding the bourgeois democratic processes by means of a plebiscite and popular action. (Of this opinion were groups like the MAPU, the Christian left, and the left-wing group of the Socialist Party, which was internally divided; as well as the MIR (Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionaria) a belligerent left-wing organisation which came out of "clandestinity" in 1970 in order to collaborate with the Unidad Popular government from outside, i.e. the MIR remained anti-electoral, diametrically opposed to the system of bourgeois democratic parliamentary forms etc., but prepared to help the government in its fight for socialism.) Other groups within the government (notably the Communist Party and the hard core of the Socialist Party, Allende's group) were for coming to terms with the more progressive elements of the opposition (i.e. the elements of the Christian Democrat Party) with a view to averting a head-on clash. The Communist Party, for example, advocated a sort of "advanced democracy" rather than an outright socialism. The Communists did not consider the moment ripe for the implanting of socialism in Chile. This divergence within the Unidad Popular was never really resolved. A clear-cut economic policy was never decided upon. Meanwhile the opposition — big business, imperialism disguised in a hundred ways, high financiers, etc. — prepared for the overthrow of the regime.

Over the final months of the Unidad Popular's existence the economy was almost at a standstill. Only the extraordinary efforts of genuinely popular organisations, e.g. the Juntas de Abastecimientos y Precios (Committees for Supply and Price Control), were able to keep things afloat, despite the prolonged strikes in commerce and the transport industry. Meanwhile, under the stimulus of MIR, MAPU and other organisations the working masses were preparing for war. Efforts were made to divide the armed forces, which would have been the people's only chance of victory. But these plans were detected and ruthlessly stamped out. The generals, urged on by the defenders of the status quo (that is, the status which had been quo before Allende—decided to take the initiative and act before the popular forces did. The outcome was the blood bath of September 11 and the days that followed.



Prices rocketing up since coup

The outcome is also a military regime now well installed in power, dedicated, to use the phrase of General Leigh, Chief of the Air Force, "to wipe out all traces of Marxism in this country." For the moment the people's plight is simply hunger. Price controls have been lifted and the dollar left to readjust its price without government intervention. As a result,

the prices of basic food items have soared, while wages remain as before. Price increases are in the area of 500% to 900% which seems an exaggeration — but it is a fact. A bus fare of 2% escudos is now worth 40 escudos; wine (the most popular drink) has gone from 18 escudos to 200 or 300 escudos, etc. The market places are stacked with meat and vegetables — since the boycott and sabotage have been lifted — but the people do not have money to buy the products before their eyes. It can be expected that the government of General Pinochet and his friends will give high priority to production boosting and the building up of "national" industries (with foreign capital) along the Brazilian model; under the military regime in Brazil the industrial boom and the increases of dividends have become as well publicised as the misery of the millions of Brazilian labourers has been glossed over. In Chile, with its political history of agitation and unrest, the generals will have not such an easy time as their Brazilian counterparts in keeping the masses subdued. We can expect, therefore, that repressive measures, so far from diminishing, will be increased.

Learning some hard lessons

Over the coming weeks and months, while watching the route which the Chilean generals and their advisers take in the economic field, militants in left-wing groups all over this continent will be busy trying to analyse the story of Allende and the Unidad Popular, explaining its fate and learning some hard lessons. We can expect some serious studies from foreign observers who were able to escape. For the moment not much has been published. Just yet no one can say whose "fault" or whose political error it was that led to the Chilean experiment's defeat. Much depends on one's political viewpoint. In any case it has been an incalculable blow to the people in Latin America who work for a Socialist society in the various countries of the continent.

The overthrow of Allende is, without any doubt, the single most important event since Fidel's victory in January 1959 and the beginning of Cuba's socialist revolution. Since then Cuba has called the tune and set the pace in revolutionary activity in the twenty Latin American republics. When Castro plugged for guerrilla warfare (up to Che's death in October 1967), the "armed combat" was the order of the day in many countries. (Our Camilo Torres was caught up on the crest of that wave of enthusiasm in 1965). When, under economic pressure these last few years from the Soviet Union, Fidel started plugging for the Communist Parties in each country (he did it implicitly, of course, but very clearly) then the emphasis moved off all-out confrontation with the enemy. Following on the bloody coup in Chile I think we can expect a swing, once more, in favour of guerrilla activity in which the future fighters and political leaders of the left will surely learn from the successes and failures, above all the failures, of liberation movements over this past decade and a half. In Chile today the only movement whose cadres remain intact and undiscovered by the military men, despite rigorous searches and investigation, is the MIR whose policy has long been underground activity and the non-acceptance of the rules of the game imposed by bourgeois democracy.

Clearly there are no simple answers to revolutionary activity, nor any blue prints, and the problem is falsely represented when stated as an either/or option between "violent" or "non-violent" revolution.

To tell you the truth, we still feel pretty "shook-up". But we can be sure that in the actions of the Chilean generals and the US capitalists, many more people on this continent will conclude that there is no peaceful way to socialism.



WHAT YOU CAN DO

Australians are obviously interested in what their Government did at the time of the coup and subsequently to help the Chilean people.

The short answer is that our Government has done very little yet. Only if they are pressured into action can much be expected. Obviously the Chilean people themselves can do nothing directly to inform the Australian Government about the nature and extent of the Generals' White Terror nor to wage a humane response. But you can.

What the Australian Government must do is:

- * offer asylum to political refugees — the Australian Embassy has sheltered none to date.
- * attack the Chilean Junta in the forums of the United Nations and urge other countries to diplomatically and economically isolate the fascist regime — Australia has merely downgraded the diplomatic status of its Chilean embassy.
- * admit speedily the (at least) 10,000 Chileans who have currently requested assistance to migrate to Australia — only a handful have been admitted and only after going through the "normal" immigration procedures (i.e. delays up to six months for those applying before the coup).

WRITE, TELEPHONE AND LOBBY the Prime Minister, the Ministers for Immigration, Foreign Affairs and Overseas Trade, and the local ACT member to ensure that Australia does not turn its back on the Chilean people in their hour of greatest need.

The above material has been prepared by the Canberra Committee for Chilean Democracy. Enquiries — ph. 49 1035.

DEMOCRACY IN AUSTRALIA ANYONE?

Demand greater control of your course and a say in assessment procedures at the

EDUCATION MASS MEETING

Thursday 18th April
1 pm

Union Forecourt

* A first hand report from Santiago, prepared for the latest Retrieval: Newsletter of Current Events.

god is an exam

Phil O'Carroll.

Once upon a time, formal education was carried out by wise old men who would sit around the place, telling whoever chose to listen, whatever they thought fit to tell. You could call that a teacher-based education system. The teacher decides what to teach, to whom and how, when, and where to teach it. If you found a good teacher, you were in for a beautiful and valuable experience.

Once upon a time, a king would hire wise men to follow him around, and to answer whatever questions he put to them — when and how and where he chose. You could call that a learner-based education system. The rationale and meaning, the relevance of the "lessons", is guaranteed. They follow the mind of the learner; the course is set by his questions. If you found a good learner you were in for a beautiful and valuable experience.

What about today's education system? There are few, if any, beautiful or valuable experiences in that! It is not a teacher-based system. It is not a learner-based system. There is another master, another guideline, another way of deciding who to teach, what to teach, when, how, and where to teach. And that is the exam. We have an exam-based education system. What you teach in our schools and universities has got to be examinable. That immediately wipes almost all personally-useful learning, all learning about living. What you teach has got to be uniform, the same for everybody. That immediately wipes almost all relevance, all attention to the questions in the mind of the learner.

Under our system of education — the exam system of education — the teacher is a donkey, a mere clerk whose work could be better performed by a machine; and the learner is a pawn, a mere prisoner, all the more mocked by being duped into following the pre-written curriculum.

In the teacher-based system, the teacher did not have to lie. In the learner-based system, the learner did not have to lie. The relevant truth could come out one way or another. But in our society both teacher and learner lie. Teacher says: "Keep away from me, go tell it to the examiner." Learner says: "Keep away from me, just post up my results".

Well most people today are aware of the evil effect of exams on living and learning. But few people realise just how absurd exams are. (True it is absurd to impose exams because of their anti-learning, life-spoiling effects. But some people are unmoved by unnecessary human suffering and wasted lives.) What I want to expose in this talk, is the amount of hocus-pocus and sheer nonsense that goes into the making of an exam.

After the full bout of schooling, I spent 7 years (full-time) as an arts student taking a wide variety of courses, 5 years as a corrector and tutor, and 2 years as a lecturer — making courses, experimenting with exams, setting exams, and marking exams. I have sat through the embarrassing absurdity of "an examiner's meeting" where the marks given are "justified". So I have approached exams from all angles. But there is one part of the operation of an exam that I want to talk about today. Do you remember how your exam answers would be whisked away and some days or weeks later you would get back "the results", a list of numbers or letters? Have you ever tried to work out what happened in the meantime? When your "examiner" took the answer-papers into his office or bedroom and hid there, "marking", for hours on end — what exactly was he doing?

THE HOLY MARKS

Well, imagine yourself in his position. Let's say there were 5 questions in the

exam. How many marks will you give for each question? Your mind searches for numbers and reasons. You start mulling to yourself. You can't work it out. There's nothing to work out. It doesn't make sense giving different questions different numbers of "marks" to be "out of". So you just cough and shuffle your papers and write a number for each question to be out of. Then you look at what you wrote. Does that look like what exams usually look like? Yes, well that must be "right". Teachers and lecturers fiendishly copy old exam designs — for the simple reason that they don't know what they are doing.

Anyway now that you've made up a number for each question to be "out of", you take up an answer-paper and read a student's answer. It's all about philosophy or physics or what-he-did-at-the-beach. How the hell do I give a number to that? Well, it's out of 23 and I can't give top marks (because that's not done), so I must give a number between 0 and 22. Now, if I think it's good (for secret reasons best known to myself) and I give it 20, what will I do if I get another answer later that's much "better" — much more better than 22 is than 20. Well maybe I'll put the first mark down to 15. Now let's say I give the second student's answer to that question 19 marks. But when I look at the third student's answer, it's so much better than theirs that it should — "proportionately" — get 435. But it's only out of 23! (22 really).

Well I'll have to go back and give them (the first 2 students) ½ a mark each. But then almost the whole class will fail. I'm not allowed to fail the whole class, so I'd better give them 11½ marks each. But now the whole thing doesn't make any sense at all.

To think that different students' answers are clearly better or worse than each other is gerrymandering enough, but to give them suitable numbers of how much better or worse is utterly superstitious, hocus-pocus and nonsense. And out of this arbitrary nonsense comes the fateful "pass rate". It makes a fool out of the man hired to examine: he acts out this farce just to serve the system and get his pay. (My colleagues seem to be producing exam-result numbers quite merrily: maybe it's just me that can't make sense of this grading routine).

Well, if you make enough of these "mindblows", or leaps into the void (to get numbers), you eventually end up with a number hurriedly written alongside each of the answers to all the questions. What do I have to do now? More black magic. Oh no, I've already blown my mind about 300 times, I've already told myself about 47,000 lies to get this far. Yes, teacher dear, now you've got to add them up! Add them up? You mean take all these numbers I have excreted and add them up, as if they were quantities of something? Oh the shame, the shame, how can I still call myself a rational man...

But I've got to do it or I'll be sacked. They (educational employers, elders and administrators) take this examining business more seriously than any other part of my job. They're not interested in how well I teach or how well the students learn. They don't even want to know. But they demand the "exam results" like they were the most precious gems to be offered to the gods.

So you add them (the marks from each individual question) up. Now you've finally got rid of the student and even his exam-written "answers", you can get down to the serious process of "examining". What "results" do you get? Everybody's failed? Oh well, multiply all marks by 2. Too many passed? Oh well, minus 20 off everybody's number. How's that? That's about the right proportion of

students to "pass" and "fail".

But wait! Jones has failed. Jones gave the most inspiring answer of the lot. How did he fail then? He answered one question beautifully — like an Einstein — and virtually ignored the others. And there's Smith and Brown who have already told me they don't give a stuff about the subject, getting more marks than Jones and passing. How come? Well, they got 11½ each for every question. Oh (you feel very sick at this stage) well I'll have to go back and change some of those (multiply-altered) numbers I've already given to each question.

You finally submit your "results", with the full facade of meaningfulness. You have tried to camouflage the emptiness of your "examining" with all the ceremonies of the illusory and irrelevant "objectivity" and "fairness". You outwardly support the myth that there is some essential difference between those you passed and those you failed.

LAST DITCH THEOLOGY

Thousands of dollars are given to educational researchers to find ways of making our education system — our exam system — appear less absurd. Various alternative examining-methods have come out of this, but they are all worse than the usual homegrown grading method that I have already described. They come off it, the educators cry: some of our new techniques are great improvements. We can set exams now which are very objective and very fair. Yes, my darlings, but the price you have paid for this mathematical tidy-up is that your exams are all the more useless and irrelevant.

If you work out precisely every bit of information you want to "get across" in a course, before you teach the course, and don't favor any students with any further information, you can then make an "objective" exam by testing a perfect sample of precisely those bits of information. Even more objective if you can have the student just tick a box for the right answer (than have him write out his answer — for then each student gives a (ugh!) different answer). These schemes appear more objective only because you have carefully avoided finding out what is on the learner's mind (and thus carefully avoided teaching him anything worthwhile) and cut yourself off from his response as much as you can.

So the professional rationalisers of our education system would have us believe that the less relevant the stuff you teach a person, the more "objective" your grade will be. And you think you've got "fairness" just because you've got the paperwork tidy, your maths and your exam questions carefully organised to be the "same" for everybody. But this would only be "fair" if everybody who walked into the exam room was the

same: had the same sleep, nerves, memory-under-panic, memory-of-uninteresting-material, memory-of-interesting-material, interests, thinking habits (do you think up all you know on 5 different subjects in 3 hours, or 3 different subjects in 5 hours...), action-and-rest cycles, ulterior motives for "passing", degree of competitiveness against fellows, relationship with teacher, attitude to exam room, attitude towards guard policing exam room, life before and after the exam...

How can even the most carefully designed exam be "fair" — designed to treat everybody the same — when it constitutes a different trial for everybody because everybody is different?

THE POWER OF THE PRIESTS

It is entirely up to the individual teachers whether a given student will "pass" or "fail". There are no standards of examination, there is no rhyme-or-reason in exam method, no educational reason for exams. So the teacher is in the position to pass whoever he chooses. Nobody can stop him. "Examining" is black magic. It is done in secret precisely because there are no standards it could be exposed to.

So teachers have this great power: to decide who will graduate from our schools and universities, who will hold positions of influence and privilege. It is up to teachers, who will manage our society. They have the power. They have the de facto power. Officially they don't have the power: officially they have to examine by the proper "standards". But there aren't any. So teachers have this de facto power to "graduate whoever they, personally, wish. The teacher declare whom society shall accept as the wise and the worthy.

Most teachers throw away this power, and submit their own minds to the black magic processes by which nobody and no principle chooses who will graduate. I say to anybody who chooses to be a teacher within the education system, that you have a moral responsibility to use the de facto powers you have. Where you have been using black magic "examining" to determine who shall "pass", use your rational judgement instead. Choose by your own judgement who you would have in the managing positions of our society and graduate them! Even if they be the ones the present elders would least expect.

If the bureaucrats still demand marks, if they demand your "exam results", then give them numbers which will fit your own choices. If you cannot bring yourself to do this, resign. (I couldn't and I left).

If you choose to pretend to examine, take the responsibility on your own shoulders, for whom you pass and fail. If you cannot answer to yourself for how you use your powers, you cannot answer to any man.

education

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DON'T LET THIS UNIVERSITY

FOUL UP YOUR EDUCATION!

Brothers, we have been had. In our childish faith, we sought to please our teachers and to earn their praise. But in earning their blessings, we sold ourselves down the river.

Consider their approval in the form of the word "intelligent". "Intelligence" is a word we use to grade people as somehow better or worse. We measure people with elaborate tests, giving each a number stating how much "intelligence" each has.

But what really is intelligence? For what qualities do we give a man a high grading or 'I.Q.'? Do we try him on a bucking bronco? NO. Do we see how he argues his way out of an arrest? No. Do we make love with him? No. Do we trust him with our money? No. Then what qualities does this prominent, honorific label impute?

Well, let's look at the I.Q. test. We present a man with a series of verbal (usually written) instructions directing him to carry out various (usually pen and paper) exercises and solve little "puzzles" which bear no relation to his happiness or survival. "Do this test. So we can grade you. Try hard. For X minutes. Don't talk, fart, or sing; and suppress all other responses until the bell rings."

Some people respond willingly to this sort of petty direction. Others don't. So firstly, I.Q. is a measure of willingness to submit, to obey, to conform, to please the teacher.

Now of those motivated to perform well at the I.Q. test, we see that people will "win" a higher I.Q. who are more into the verbal form of intercourse. People who are for emotional reasons limited to and dependent on verbal and

symbolic intercourse are more motivated here. While heavy dependence on verbal-ity may be a barrier to natural, fulfilling human relationships, it is advantageous within the narrower world of business, bureaucracy and bullshit (politics and religion). So with our intelligence test, we screen out those who, while perhaps less human, are more useful to a society whose lifeblood is verbiage.

Now among these who are highly motivated to use words and symbols, there are still some who need to feel that an exercise is painful before their brain starts ticking on it. These people are at a disadvantage in the I.Q. test. A higher score is yours if you will make, briskly, the expected responses one after another until "time" is said to be up. Only educationist thickheads imagine that there is an objective right answer to their stupid questions: you can win more points if you write what you know they think is the right answer. You are "smart" if you can do tricks at the beck and call of others even though they are of no value to yourself.

Now who wins? What sort of a man is our high -I.Q.er? Well firstly he wants more than others to please the teacher: he wants to do well on whatever exercise the teacher or other authority figure puts to him. Secondly, he is more than others motivated to involve himself in pressured, no-touch, verbal and symbolic, "exam conditions" bureaucratic activity. Thirdly, he doesn't presume to discriminate as to the worth or pointlessness of his tasks but responds, more than others, to arbitrary instructions to do meaningless exercises.

So in summary the highly intelligent man, by our intelligence testing devices;

is the one who is the most obedient, verbal, and indiscriminate. But these are the qualities of a perfect slave! How could we make better use of a man than to have him highly obedient, highly verbal, and highly indiscriminate? He can be relied upon to perform when we demand it; without troublesome disciplinary measures. He is able to follow detailed instructions and provide detailed feedback information: thus his brain is very much at our disposal. He will do whatever we ask him: thus there are no holdups due to conscience or reason. He will not worry himself with such questions as "What is the point of my work?" The man with the high I.Q. is eminently usable. A high I.Q. is like a knighthood. "Intelligence" is a dynamic conformism.

The man who does well on the I.Q. test is not just one who agrees to the values of the system which imposes it, but one who has been successfully trained to think like the system.

How's your integrity?

I regret to say we have been fooled, tricked, duped by our teachers into giving up the personal integrity which is essential to human happiness: awareness of one's own wants, spontaneous expression of feelings, independence of action, sovereignty of one's own reason and conscience all working together within oneself.

In return for surrendering my personal integrity, what did I get? Praise, marks, numbers, labels, promises a great future (but no present) — I was intelligent. Maybe a cheap trick to pull on a boy! All these enticements to glory and "success" if only you'll become the sort

of human-machine we can USE. In business. In bureaucracy. In bullshit. I fell for it. I became a dedicated conformist.

Only after wasting years of my life trying to please the system did I have the good fortune to suddenly see myself excommunicated, divorced, sacked and robbed by the system. The system that we devote our lives to conforming to does not love us. It is out to kill us, to use us up.

The very qualities which earn you a high I.Q. are those which lead to your downfall as a human being, seeking happiness. "Intelligence" is stupidity.

If you want to be free you must learn to do without society's praise. You must be able to stand on your own appraisal of yourself, based on your own values. Give up needing to feel intelligent, superior, respected, moneyed, envied or "normal".

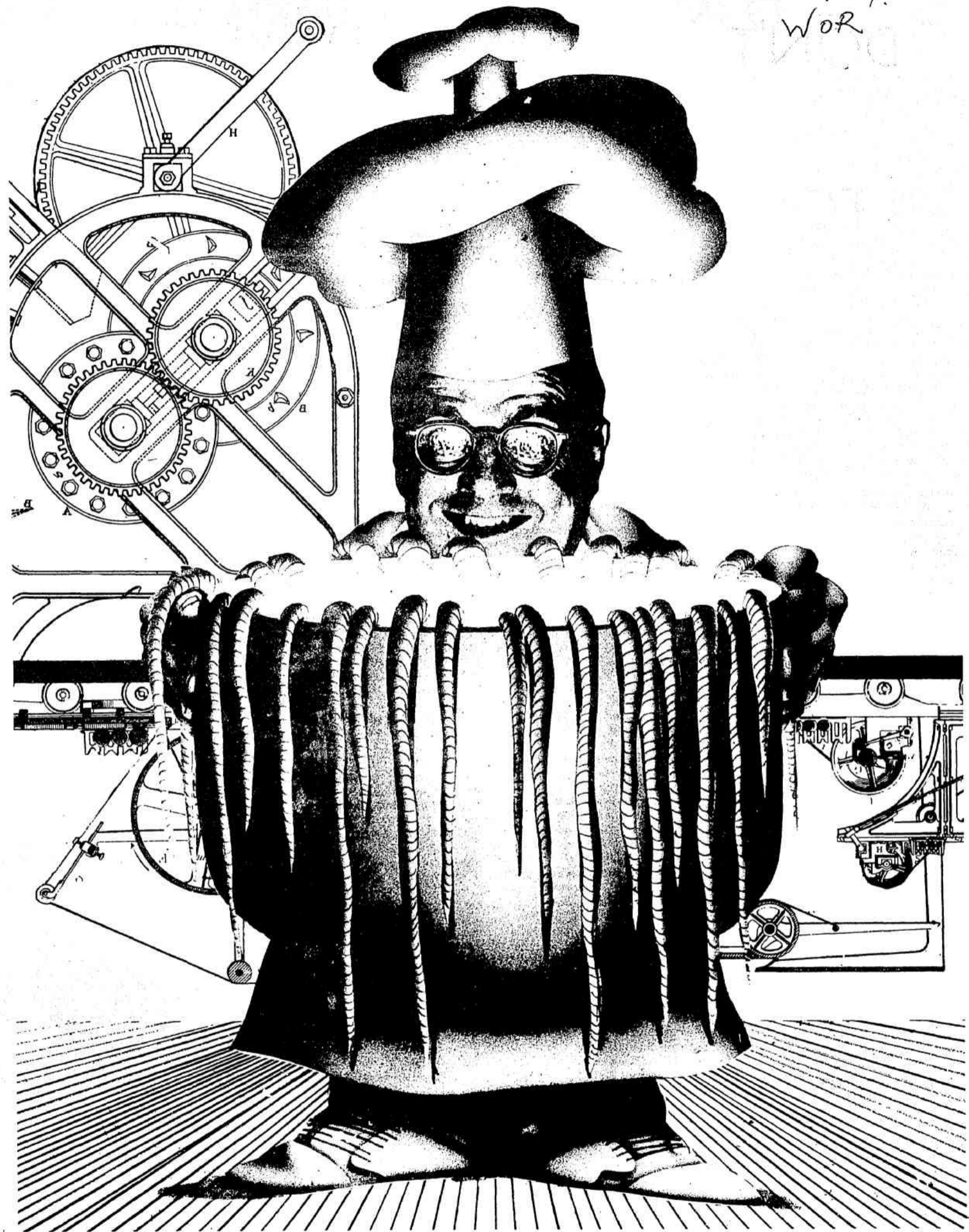
Seek instead to be yourself. If you try to be yourself, you'll find you have to give up, one after another, the "securities" that our society has got you hooked on. You end up having to carry all your "security" around inside yourself. Which is fantastic! It means you are a completely portable person. You can fly!

Personal integrity is a million times more gratifying and exciting than any number of knighthoods or dollars. Fuck "intelligence". Fuck "success" Return to personal integrity, the sovereignty of the rational individual. Return to the high life that comes of living out the full powers of the homo sapiens.

Carol Eastgate

meeting
union court
thursday 1 pm.

NEF
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WOR



EXAMS: ABOLISH THE BASTARDS

This issue was edited by Martin Attridge and Shane Maloney

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PSYCHED OUT

Following criticism by students of psychology, that department decided to appoint an academic, to ascertain the views of students by interviewing a sample of them. The report was written in typical behaviourist psychological language, forced motives into a given framework, and failed to report real student criticism of course content for that reason. Despite this the report revealed student feelings that there was a lack of discussion, feedback, scope for real criticism, and alternative views presented. Students were expected to regurgitate textbooks, their initiative was stifled and they were assessed like the reflexive rats they were studying. The workloads were ridiculously structured and authoritarian, and the making of work was sloppy. Above all there was an obsession with assessment and success on the part of the students, undoubtedly reinforced by the elaborate electric fenced mazes the staff weaved for the students. There was certainly no cheese at the end of the wrong alleys.

You may well ask what the department did with the report. Professor Gibb's comments were circulated. Other reactionary staff cower behind the infamous reactionary stance of Professor Gibb, and willingly let the abuse fall upon him while they get on with the dirty work. Professor Gibb commented: "For the most part I see the problem as one of the discrepant expectations. The student view seems to be that Psychology should be relevant, practical, exciting, informal and not too demanding. In my view scientific psychology can not and probably should not even strive to meet these demands. Psychology is by definition, the study of behaviour by the application of scientific methods."

Professor Gibb then proceeds to attack the "ambivalent attitudes" of certain staff members which might encourage the students errors but concludes "the real saving grace here is the evidence we have that success as psychologist is positively correlated with tolerance of ambiguity."

Psychology cannot be relevant to the real needs of society and students since its function so avidly supported by Professor Gibb is not to understand and help people but to institutionalize, quantify and mystify human behaviour so as to achieve an understanding which enables the psychologist to turn contradictions and conflicts into ambiguities and to repress that which cannot be so manipulated. Psychology, in its professional and American sense which Professor Gibb and his department insist upon, is part of that ideological process by which man's alienation from himself and from society is prevented from being channelled into forms of activity which threaten the basis of that society. That is on an ideological level real revolt is mystified and quantified in such a way as it is made unreal and thrust beyond the bounds of real consideration or, put within the terms of this society and thus rendered harmless.

Thus, for the psychologist, man reacts to society, as the rat reacts to hunger, he does not act upon society or even upon himself. His behaviour is seen from the point of view of the "norms" of the society or behaviour, which are in reality that behaviour and situation desired by those who have power: — whether it be in the family, the father, in the workshop, the capitalist, in the state, the government, and in the university, the staff and council. Psychology, once it has established the norms, seeks to see and to treat the deviance.

Deviance is of two sorts — that which can be understood and controlled (that which can be on social level mystified



and given a harmless institutional framework often allied to the pharmaceutical industry and the medical industry and on an individual level that which one can be cured of) and that which cannot be understood and controlled (that which can on a social level be suppressed and on an individual level classified as insanity and treated as such by brain operations or confinement in prisons or mental asylums).

It is at this point that the function of Psychology goes beyond an ideological one. Academic psychologists and their students are in fact doing some of the training of industrial psychologists, whose job it is to prevent industrial strife without basically changing the factory system, and of practicing psychologists. They put the ideology which glorifies and mystifies alienation — that man is not an actor but a reactor into force. By doing this the growing universality of the contradictions of life and society are separated from the contradictions of everyday life. The contradictions and repression of the factory system have become world wide problems of pollution, poverty and population. Yet every person is more and more directly involved in some institution of repression not just as a dominated pawn but also as a dominator. The strains of everyday battles are by this separation from the broader problems which psychology festers, rendered meaningless and without fundamental solution. We are left with reformism and escapism: both of which fail socially and individually since the nature of the escape or reform reflects that from which one wants to escape.

Professor Gibb and psychology department are completely within the framework of this reactionary system and the "course content" is here intertwined with attitudes to assessment, students, and the function of the university. Professor Gibb admits in his comments on the report mentioned earlier that it reveals there is "some turmoil among our students" which he expects to persist "unless the department is able to come to some consensus." This turmoil also exists in our society and is to some extent reflected in his staff and of course like all conservatives he sees the solution in consensus. Professor Gibb continues:

"The problem is not solved by abandoning standards and procedures which have evolved slowly and which by their evolution have demonstrated their value, in favour of a pervasive social attitude that everyone has a right to that for which he cries." Which is another way of him saying that the repressed can only have what is given to them unless they seize more.

In his trenchant analysis of student criticism he says: "It is part of an industrial reluctant-worker pattern which is discernible throughout society. Just as industrial workers are principally concerned to fix maximum hours of work and minimum wages ... students are also concerned to know how little they may do for how much."

Hence he wishes to extend the student working week and feels that "the staff ought to be communicating its standards through professional conduct and the student desire to have us prescribe minima should be rejected absolutely."

The Liberal facade built up in this university is hereby exploded. Students like workers, must fight for better hours and conditions.

In fighting the university they are in fact fighting the capitalist system since the content of psychology and its function serve the preservation of their system. He believes that criticism of "student involvement in departmental policy decisions ... is quite silly". Students should be delighted to be powerless yes-men on what is the equivalent of a factory management committee in a capitalist society. Similarly as part of a professional approach "the matter of social distance between staff and students in this department does not disturb" him. His staff "is undoubtedly very generous towards students" and in his opinion "it is a compliment to the Faculty of Science that its staff is perceived to be less accessible". The demand for accessibility is seen as a threat which "every effort must be made to resist" as this student pressure may "make us full time tutors." He feels "this demand is a sign that students do not appreciate university objectives. Students seem to see this as a tertiary educational institution different only in degree from the secondary schools they have left." I wonder why, given the

acknowledged factory role of the university so evident in the nature of psychology courses and assessment, students might have that vision! Professor Gibb sees that it should have the same impersonal, one way student teacher relationship. His courses are to be learnt in the same unthinking, text book and rote learning way. In fact, in one unit the exam included a question which asked students to regurgitate chapter 3 of their Learning text. The only distinction he in fact makes is that staff at a University must be engaged in research, that is serving the functions of psychology, and hence formal indoctrination time must be limited.

The psychology department has a habit of doing to students who submit work which answers questions from a point of view other than a narrow behaviourist position, precisely what psychology does to those in society who do not accept the normal frames of reference, that is failing them on the pretext that they failed to answer the question. I know of many examples but two from my own experience may suffice. When asked to write a short essay on the results of an IQ test conducted on a subject, a criticism of IQ tests in general was not answering the question. A question "compare two theories of personality" could not be answered by comparing behaviourist theory of personality with an alternative view but only by comparing the theories of two individual psychologists which would only have any meaning if these two people had a comparable approach. Professor Gibb comments: "it is a pity if any student feels that initiative is not rewarded. No doubt all teachers value it most highly provided of course it is given a direction that is consistent with course objectives. Perhaps we should... exercise care to explain why it is that misplaced initiative is not being applauded".

On this point he does suggest that there should be "some opportunity, at least for the able and committed students of psychology (those who by definition will not criticise), to use initiative and to seek self-direction in part of their studies." The relationship of these attitudes to psychology and to society are direct and obvious.

With blundering blindness the "deep-seated anxiety about personal progress (marks)" which are like wages in the factory system is examined. He observes "that learning activities and evaluation are confounded" but the blame for such a situation is placed firmly on the wrong shoulders.

"...it would seem to me to be a dereliction of responsibility to meet this need as students would like to have it met by guaranteeing a pass for mechanical compliance with course requirements."

How blind, as this is precisely how a pass is guaranteed in psychology! Without "ranking" "the university would be an abject failure" in Professor Gibb's terms. With the same factory mentality he interprets the student demand for continuous assessment as a demand for continual assessment. The student complaints about anxiety and workload and the one way teaching "is now an allegation almost required of students by students and perceived by them to have an over-sensitive staff on the defensive".

The reason for publicising the attitudes of Professor Gibb is that in an amazingly frank way, one thing which we must admire him for, he expresses the practice of many and explodes the myth of the liberal university divorced from any relationship with the world outside.

Julius Roe.

DOUBLE DEALING

As you might have noted from last weeks on the ball report, events get rapidly overtaken by events. Nearly all of what was good sound psephological sense in the week before's article is now out of date, given the imminence of a double dissolution. Even this article (written on the morning of Wednesday 10, is subject to the following provisos:

(1) There will be a double dissolution. Earlier this week, it appeared that this would happen whether or not the Senate rejected Supply (because Whitlam is now very confident that he can win a Reps majority, and at least stalemate in the Senate. Now, however, with the Senate dilly-dallying about with the Supply Bill there is a very good chance that they will attempt to filibuster on beyond any possible May 18 date, before coming to a vote on it. The early Government contingency plan was to press on with a double dissolution anyway, on the basis of the Senate's double rejection of the Health Bills, the AIDC bill; the Petroleum and Minerals Authority Bills and the National Investment Fund bill. Now, however, the Government has decided that it wants the Opposition to have the ignominy of having rejected Supply and so will not seek its double dissolution until it does, even if, as appears likely this morning, the vote is adjourned for Easter today, not resumed until April 22 and maybe not voted on for a week or so after. This they see as putting the Opposition in a spot. The Senate Opposition is pretending to be very strong and united on this question; the problem is that there are some Senators who are still wavering, and if as is likely, they reluct-

antly vote the party line, the Government will have this for an issue. If they don't, and enough defect to pass supply, Snedden's position will be weakened: He will be seen as not able to impose discipline on his members in the Senate, and what a good election sideline this will be for Whitlam. So, double dissolution there will be, even if the Senate passes Supply, but not until it has voted on it one way or the other; even if it means the May 18 date has to be put back a week or two.

(2) The other proviso is that the High Court challenge to the NSW electoral laws by the Australia Party and legal guerrilla Peter Patterson fails this is certainly likely, despite the strength of the case which argues roughly that the Constitution implicitly requires a "one vote one value" which is violated by the Commonwealth Electoral Act's 20% either way system (which works against the Liberal and Labor Party but benefits the Country Party). If it works, probably NSW would have to have a first past the post system, which would probably mean a total Labor victory in NSW. But it could also mean a proportional representation system (like the Senate) with the whole of the State as one electorate: meaning that Labor might lose out through a multiplicity of independents. On this score the AP has called on the Government to introduce an urgent bill to ensure that the second is complied with — which is unlikely to say the least.

Anyway back to the nitty-gritty. The ALP members (like their opposition buddies) all went back to their electorates

with long sad noses to sniff out the winds in their electorate. All were gloomy. All, or nearly all, came back demanding that Whitlam press on regardless. On the other hand, there is certainly an air of gloom in some Liberal quarters — many now think that they are doomed although they see they must press on if they are to preserve any air of unity. The Country Party is quietly confident, but probably not because they imagine they will be in Government soon — more because they stand a chance of improving their position in Opposition vis a vis the Liberals.

The only Labor seat I would definitely assert will fall is the Yass Young based Hume presently gained by dullest timid Olley. Eden Monaro on the other side is a more marginal seat but the ALP will beat any rural backlash here because of increases in Queanbeyan and Goulburn. The ACT will yield two Labor members, despite the boost the Libs have received from Canberra Times cartoonist Pickering. Larry will pull in a personal vote (akin to Fitzgeralds) but it won't be enough.

On the other hand some Liberal seats look definitely shaky particularly in the Urban areas of Sydney and Melbourne. These include Parramatta (which I predict Libs will hold) and Snedden's seat (my certainty that Labor will win this is modified to a strong probability by the fact of Snedden) and Billy McMahon's (I predict Libs to lose). The ALP should pick up enough NSW and Victoria seats to reduce the possible loss of a seat or two in Queensland. South Australia an extra Labor seat and Western Australia, on State Figures a fortnight ago up to three (this might seem odd in view of the Labor

defeat there but in fact there was a strong swing to Labor. However, I only tip two here). For the Senate the overwhelming possibility is 5-5 each State with the outside chance of 31-29 the Government if Labour can rack up 6-4 in either NSW or Tasmania. (For this 54.6% of the vote is needed). The DLP to be annihilated, probably with McManus being the only survivor.

This might seem a little to the optimistic (or pessimistic) side; but my belief is that the Government will only pick up ground in the elections. Whitlam is a seasoned campaigner, and the points he will score on Snedden will be numerous. The silly pissfart has not got an ounce of nerve or initiative — witness the Liberal Party's unwillingness to reveal its new policies. Even now they have been leaked everywhere, it is not unveiled (and probably won't be until the election is over) and the ALP thinks anyway that it is such a Liberal liability that they actually tabled the Liberal health policy in Parliament. (Too I might add cries from Liberal benches that it was unethical).

Must go, folks, hope you have got the idea. When it quiets down a bit, I might write a longer article on aspects of the Gair affair. I will admit right now it was a bit premature to describe it as Whitlam's masterstroke. But in the long term it won't make an ounce of difference, especially electorally. As Gough baby said, its now an academic question.

Jack Growford.

ARTHUR ARTICULATES

Arthur Gietzelt has been in the Senate for almost three years and is a leading member of the NSW left wing of the Labor Party. Despite being practically unknown to most people he has a great influence on decisions made by the party. Jo-anne Langenberg and John Madden interviewed him about the possible results of next month's election.

His political gamble with the double dissolution, should it fail, will certainly create ructions in the Opposition parties. There's no doubt that his leadership would be very seriously challenged. It's his biggest political gamble.

What has been the effect of the events of the last week on the credibility of both the Government and the Opposition?

Do you think that the tactics used by either side could be described as ethical? Politics is the art of the possible. You can never say that any act in politics is immoral if it gives any political trend an advantage over another political trend. Let's face it — this government has been denied its mandate by the Senate, and in my view, any tactic used to overcome that obstruction is quite ethical and moral. After all, we couldn't twist the arm of Mr Gair — he made the decision, and surely that is the consideration. It was a free decision, honestly made and freely made, and accepted by him.

Getting back to the question of ethics, do you think that the Government should have told the Senate that Mr Gair was no longer a Senator, following his appointment as Ambassador to Ireland?

The Constitution is very clear. The Constitution says that the moment a person agrees to or accepts an appointment, he shall forfeit his seat in the House of Representatives or the Senate.

So in fact the onus was on Mr Gair to notify the Senate?

It was his responsibility to know the Constitution. It wasn't the Leader of the Government's responsibility. If there's to be any apportionment of blame, surely

it rested with the President of the Senate. Similarly, if this had taken place in the House of Representatives, it would have been the responsibility of the Speaker to warn the place that there was a stranger in the House. It certainly wasn't that of the Leader of the Government, which, after all, is a minority party in the Senate. In any case, he claims that he did say to Gair that he shouldn't be voting.

Do you think that the demise of Mr Gair is the beginning of the end for the DLP, and will it help promote the proposed mergers with the DLP?

I'm certain it's the end. The DLP is a declining political force in Australian politics. It's been accelerated since the advent of a Labor Government, and it will continue because they're just playing a negative role. If you listened to Santamaria on Sunday on "Point of View", which Channel 9 provides as a service to that political trend in Australia, you would have seen how they see their difficult position. Now they're urging a coalition of all anti-Labor forces as the only way to survive. There's no doubt that the promotion of Mr Gair will very considerably hasten the end of the DLP. In a double dissolution, they will probably be lucky to win one seat.

And they're very much aware of that?

Yeah but they're Kamikaze kids really. They believe now that by denying Supply that this will be their great act of revenge and attrition but I think they're living on borrowed time — I don't think they're a force to be reckoned with. They represent now about four or five percent of the Australian electorate — and even under a double dissolution where they require

9.1% there are grave doubts that they'll make that anywhere — and anyway there's no chance of them getting 18.2% in Victoria so Senator Little will be defeated. If Senator Condon Byrne gets elected he won't be elected as a DLP but as a member of that new fangled organisation the National Alliance or some such National Party — I'm not sure whether its an Alliance or a Party. But there's much confusion about which grouping they now belong to.

Are the Opposition happy with the prospect of a double dissolution? Despite all the breast-beating of Mr Snedden, there are hints that some opposition senators, in particular, feel that the rejection of supply bills would be a mistake.

Of course. It's really opening a Pandora's box if you start using the denial of supply easily, lightly, as they would be if they denied it on this occasion, you know its just an act of pique on their part. The first lesson you learn in politics is never to be emotional about your tactics. The moment you lose your cool is when you begin to make serious political mistakes. And in this case they're just giving the Labour Party 30 seats in the Senate elections, and with several independents or Australia party candidates, or even the DLP, it can only be at the expense of the opposition parties — they must lose probably 5 or 6 seats.

I'll be using every endeavour I can to see if they use denial of Supply lightly this week, then we'll be using it lightly should we lose the House of Representatives elections. And it will introduce into

Do you feel confident of a Labor victory, should a double dissolution come about? I think that public opinion is pretty fed up with the obstructionist tactics of the Opposition parties. Bear in mind that there are five or six people in the Senate sitting in judgement on the Government, which was elected in 1972, and these people were elected in 1967. There was a very big change in political attitudes in that intervening five years. If this message can be got across to the Australian people, I'm sure that they will react properly and give the Labor government a fresh mandate

If the Opposition is defeated on May 18, do you think that Snedden will retain his leadership of the Liberal Party?

ARTHUR ARTICULATES (cont.)

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Australian politics something that hasn't existed since the establishment of constitutional government. No government unless it has a majority in the Senate will be safe in the future.

It was in the papers that the Defence budget is going up. Is this an election tactic, or something genuine on the part of the Government which has been planned for some time?

I understand it's been on the agenda for some time. Our defence advisors have been saying that in the immediate future there's no great danger. What the Government seems to have been advised more recently is that that could change within a decade or so, and therefore there's the need to do some forward planning with regard to the latest defence equipment and so on. After all, the Government did promise that it would not reduce defence expenditure in its policy speech of 18 months ago. I would imagine these increases bring the GNP percentage expenditure into line with what it was prior to the election of the Whitlam Labor Government.

How do you feel personally about it?

Well, it's a bottomless pit — it gets you nowhere. Most of us would like to see this sort of money being spent more gainfully and more meaningfully in the public sector in Australia. But big power politics being what they are, I'm perhaps not as dogmatic about it as I might have been previously — even though I don't see any threat coming from either China or the Soviet Union, or for that matter — America.

It could be argued though, that such a conflict would place Australia in a position where there would be very little we could do... unless we devote the entire GNP to defence.

Sure, but you've got to have some regard for public opinion in this country, and it perhaps doesn't look at these matters quite so objectively.

How do you feel that Senator Murphy has come out of the events of this week?

The newspaper gossiping has no basis at all in fact. Most of the rubbish that has been written is just rubbish. It's malicious, it's just gossip and it's not historically correct to apportion blame in any way to Senator Murphy. The fact are that he approached the Prime Minister, the Prime Minister agreed that there should be discussions entered into with the then Senator Gair, and I believe that everything, that subsequently happened was unavoidable from the point of view of Senator Murphy. He carried out his part of the bargain, which was to put the proposal to Senator Gair. After that, it was out of his hands. Any suggestion that he failed, I can assure you, has no basis in fact at all.

Then you're not happy with the Press coverage of these events?

Well, look, they've made statements that I've been involved, that Sen. Wheeldon's been involved, that Sen. McLelland's been involved, that Mick Young's been involved, that a Mr Hogan has been involved, that Eric Walsh has been involved. Counsel was sought on the matter from several of us, on how we thought the Party would react to the proposition. We said that we favoured it because of the obvious political advantage that would accrue to the Party. To suggest that other people have played any role in the matter, or that we played any role other than being consulted in the first instance several months ago is just a figment of the imagination. It's just people trying to

make a gossipy, racy story out of an incident because they don't know what happened.

Until a few days ago it was rumoured that the Government had given up any hope of putting the Health Bill through the Senate once more, but now it's apparently on again. Is this an election tactic or is it believed that the Health Bill amended by the Senate is better than none at all?

No. The Government has to have bills rejected by the Senate for the purposes of a double dissolution. It can't have a double dissolution just because the Supply bill has been denied to the Lower

House. So its not a tactic. If the government wants to have a double dissolution it must have bills which have been passed by the Lower House rejected twice by the Upper House.

You've been in the Senate now for 2 1/2 years. Has it been frustrating to you personally?

Yes, you know, ever since I've been here we've only had 26 out of 60. And its a pretty frustrating experience not being part of a majority in any organisation. Recently with the election of the Chairman of Committees it took the unprecedented action of appointing a Country Party man to this position, when it clear-

ly should have been in the province of the Government. So there are good reasons why most of us feel frustrated and unhappy about what's been going on in the Senate. I think the Australian people, if they see this clearly, will be equally disappointed in the role the Senate has been taking.

You'll have to make sure they do see this clearly then...

Well its up to us isn't it. It's up to the people who understand what's been going on to get this message through to the Australian people. Certainly there has been no fair go by the Senate. They've amended bills they've delayed bills, they've rejected them, they've referred them to the time honoured practice of committee examination, which is the pigeon holing method of all organisations, when they don't want to make a decision.

If you get virtual control of the Senate in the next month or so, what sort of Bills would you like to see put through?

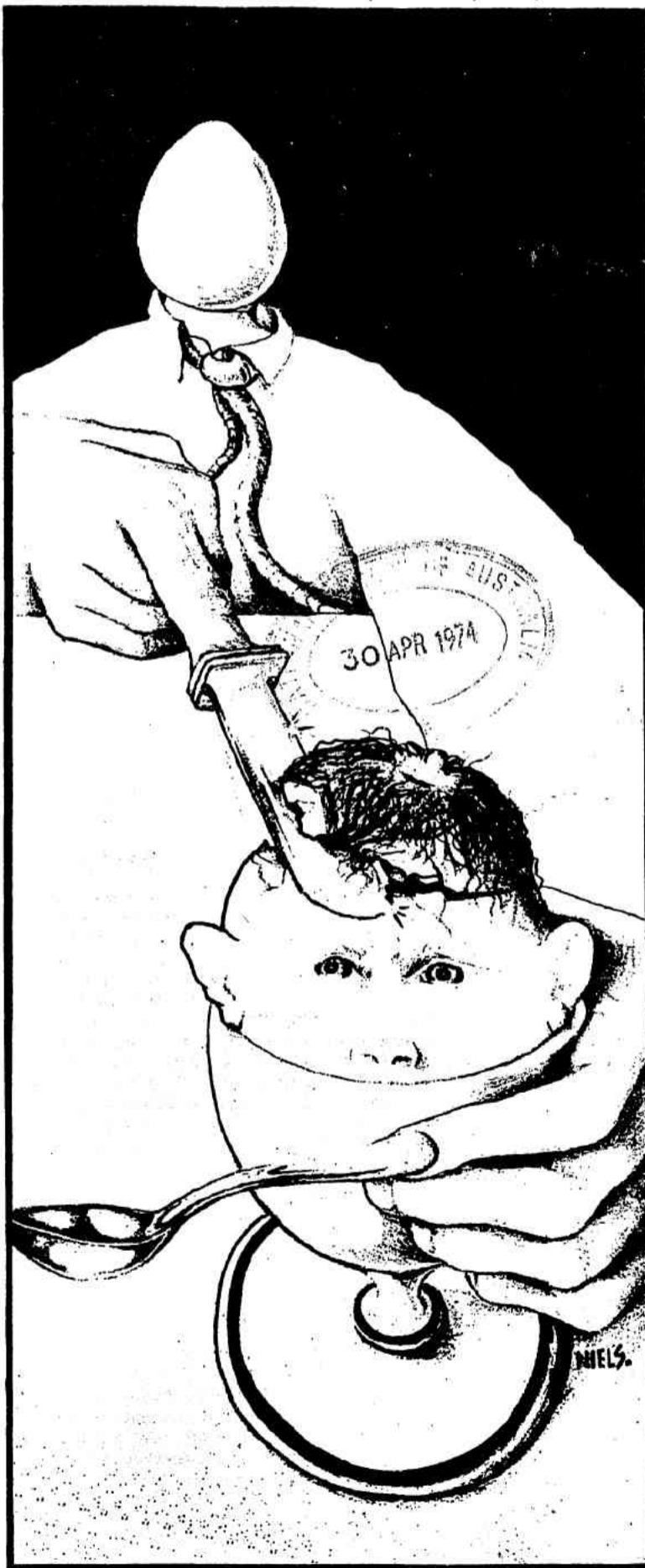
Well, I think the National Health Bill is a very important one, and the Superannuation Bill, the establishment of the Petroleum Authority, the Pipeline Authority, AIDC, foreign ownership — these important, long term political objectives of the Government that require the approval of the Senate. In politics, you are paid by results, and if at the end of your three year term you've not been able to produce these results, I don't think the man in the street is going to accept your explanations of why you didn't. He's just going to say, "you've failed." They won't be apportioning blame, they'll just say that you've not delivered the goods.

Do you think that simultaneous elections for the Senate and the House of Representatives are a good thing or a bad thing?

A good thing. They tend to produce more stability in politics because if there's a trend towards a particular party in a general election then that trend should be reflected in the election for a more sympathetic senate. I think that's the way to overcome the problems that we're faced with. If there had been a general election in 1972 for instance, then there would have been a different Senate sitting in judgement on the government. Now we've got the Opposition parties in the Senate opposing the referendum to bring the Senate elections into line with the House of Representatives. Now denying Supply will in fact achieve that objective, they're in a very hypocritical and contradictory position.

Why do you think that the opposition parties have been unable to come up with a viable alternative platform?

Well of course they serve two masters. The urban middle class and big business — the multinational corporations and there is a conflict of interests here, sometimes expressed in the Liberal party as being between the trendies and the conservatives. The trendies are trying to get with the more radical urban middle class, who have perhaps not got the hangups of the Country Party on many of the social issues of today. The Country Party itself is a sectional party. It's been serving the country interests for generations in Australian politics and always to the detriment of the urban voter. They more than any party have been responsible for a misdirection of Australian resources, spending money in the rural sector, with subsidies and tax concessions and direct grants when that money should have been going into urban transport into town planning, building new cities local government, sewerage, water....



DON'T LET IT DIE!



Geriatrics from left to right - "Nugget" Coombs (Chancellor), "Press Release" McDonald (Bursar), Tony Mason (Pro-Chancellor), Sir Frank (the man who made Cox a going thing) Richardson, Sir Brian (Whip me I've been a bad boy) Hone. Keep it up lads!

The united action of students of all political persuasions, which last Thursday led to the successful occupation of the Mills Room in the Chancery, was evidence of the great frustration with the education system of students at this University. It was magnificent to see such unity between former enemies, and obviously the achievement of such solidarity is the greatest victory the occupation can boast. **DON'T LET IT DIE!**

When we arrived in the Chancery last Thursday, in response to a call to join students already sitting-in, we immediately took over the Mills Room, and were informed that Council was to meet there at 10 the next day. We unanimously decided to occupy at least until we had presented a list of demands to the Council, which included staff/student control of course content, student choice of the means of assessment, an end to overcrowded classes, representation of non-academic workers on Council, and the institution of a Women's Studies course at the ANU.

There followed some 10 hours of exciting debate, during which it became obvious that there was division among the occupiers over the main role of the occupation. The basic division was over whether we were there primarily to meet Council, or whether we were there to begin a campaign of direct action by students against the education system. If the first was true, it seemed to follow that any compromise necessary should be made to ensure that Council met us the next day. Eventually, after much confusion, which, however, was all part of the invaluable experience gained by students in running their own affairs, and is therefore not to be regretted, it was agreed that if Council refused to meet us on our terms, we would not compromise any further, but would dog their steps

wherever they went. The only compromise agreed to was that Council members be allowed to occupy half the seats at the Council table, and that we would make sure that there would be no opportunity for Council to criticise the state of tidiness, of the Mills Room and then refuse to meet with us.

By the time the meeting was adjourned, at about 11.30 it had been shown that students acting together, for a just and popular cause can resolve their differences and get on with the action. The rest of the evening was almost as useful in building up solidarity between the 50 or so students who decided to stay the night in the Mills Room. The administration, in a typical outburst of repressive tolerance, kindly left their kitchen open for us, so we were assured of a continual supply of coffee, biscuits etc, all night! Suffice it to say that a great deal of solidarity was built up among those who passed the night there, singing, talking, drinking, playing cards, and generally having a good time.

The actual confrontation with Council saw an impressive display of the newly forged student unity and determination. Obviously Council was shocked by the impertinent invasion of their privacy, and a number of members were clearly scared at the prospect of even more direct action on the part of the students. With a few notable exceptions, Council members followed instructions and allowed Nugget Coombs (who knew himself to be the smartest of the lot of them) to do all the talking. Coombs was unable to stop the Council members showing their truly conservative nature, and the pettiness of their machinations in this case. The main objections they seemed to have to the motion we put forward, which called upon Council to direct the Board of the School of General Studies to discuss the imple-

mentation of our five demands were firstly, that such a move would be tantamount to going against the time-honoured tradition of 'leaving matters of academic policy up to the appropriate academic board'; secondly that they would be 'extremely loathe' to be seen by the Board to be making a pre-judgement on the issues by actually directing that body to think about something; and thirdly, that it would never do for Council to be seen to be taking orders from mere students. These objections led to the defeat of the motion moved and seconded by the two student representatives on Council, and the passing of a substitute motion, which effectively asked the Board to think about whether or not they liked the demands, if and when they felt like it.

Despite the defeat of our motion, the whole occupation was a victory for student involvement at the ANU. It has been proved once and for all that direct action can occur at this University, despite the warm tolerance of senior members of the Administration and academic staff, and that it will take decision making away from the bureaucrats, placing it firmly in the hands of the students.

The fact that Council passed their compromise motion was also a victory. Had we not been present at their meeting in such large numbers (about 150 of us actually faced Council across the table) the Council members would never have considered a motion bearing any resemblance to the one they passed, weak though it was.

At this stage we must not allow the initiative to be taken from us. Nor must we be fobbed off with more and more 'appropriate' committees, to discuss small particular issues, thus dividing the movement which has so far been built up and denyint the universal nature of the problems of education through the

University. We have done the 'appropriate' thing for too long. A supremely inappropriate thing for us to do, in the eyes of administrators of the university, would be to invade a meeting of the Board of the SGS, on which students are not represented at all. This, however, is exactly what we must do. The Board's next meeting will be held this Friday, 26th April, and we must be there in even larger numbers, in order to press for the adoption of our proposals. The more people who turn up to the meeting on Friday, the harder it will be for the Board and the Council to spread stories of waning student interest in the issues over which the occupation was continued for nearly 24 hours.

Given the renowned reactionary nature of the Board, it is highly likely that they will reject the student demands, thus necessitating further militant action. At least one member of Council and the Board has admitted that both bodies are terrified of what student actions such as the occupation could do for the good reputation of ANU as the quietest of campuses. We must show these people that ANU students are no longer content to be put off with committees, working-parties, sub-sub-committees, and report after meaningless report. We will no longer accept the role the University has given us in departmental liaison committees. In fact, we will no longer be yes-men and women, willing to accept the sop of student involvement in such committees in exchange for a real say in our education.

BE AT THE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION MEETING ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT, 8.00 PM IN THE REFECTORY, TO DISCUSS TACTICS AND ENSURE THE CONTINUATION OF THIS CAMPAIGN.

ODDS & SODS

board vote



Norman Ainsworth
Senior Laboratory Craftsman, Research School Chemistry, Conciliator and Executive Member of Health and Research Employees Association, delegate to Trades and Labour Council. Employed at ANU for 2 years, member of the ANU Union one year. Interested in working towards greater involvement between students and workers.



Marius Podleska
I am in my first year at ANU. I was involved in Union affairs at the University of Tasmania last year. I am a member of the Political Science Liaison Committee and Vice-President of the Politics Society. Reason for standing - hope to encourage greater participation in University affairs, particular on behalf of first year students.



Martin Attridge
Member of Bar Committee 1972 and 1974. Member of Development Committee 1972. Co-Editor "Woroni" 1973 and 1974. I have taken an active interest in the Union Board over the last three years and have attended Union Board Meetings as an observer. As co-editor of "Woroni" I will use my position on the Union Board to keep students informed about the workings of the Union and act as a link between members and management.



Chris Boundy
Resident in the Fourth Undergrad. Hall. He is a second year student enrolled in Arts/Law. He was a member of the Discipline Committee in 1973 and is presently on the Union Development Committee and the Philosophy Liaison Committee.

ANU STUDENT ACCOMMODATION SURVEY

WHY WE NEED YOUR HELP - URGENTLY

Some students have had difficulty in finding suitable accommodation this year. Unless this problem is solved 1975 will be worse and 1976 even worse still. The ANU intends seeking funds for this purpose but needs useful and relevant data.

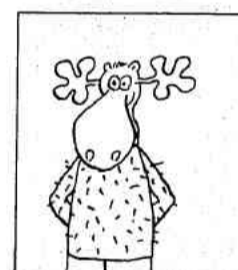
A sample of students is being approached and time is of great importance.

A timely and reliable response to this survey will be of the greatest assistance to the University and the Students' Association. Answers are confidential and the cost will be nothing but a minimum of time.

Your co-operation will be appreciated and will be effective.

Michael Dunn
(ANU Students' Association)
G.E. Dicker
(Acting Assistant Registrar)

The usual Woroni policy of selecting your choice of candidate has gone by the board this time because the other editor's naming S.M.



David Barker
This is my first-year at the ANU. I have been engaged in previous years in student activities and this year have already taken an interest in the affairs of students on this campus. I would like to see a greater student say in the affairs of the university and more student taking an active part in their own affairs. My relaxation activities include rowing, squash, and Aikido and I am affiliated with the E.U.

ENVIRONMENT SOCIETY PUBLIC MEETING

IS A NUCLEAR FREE PACIFIC POSSIBLE?

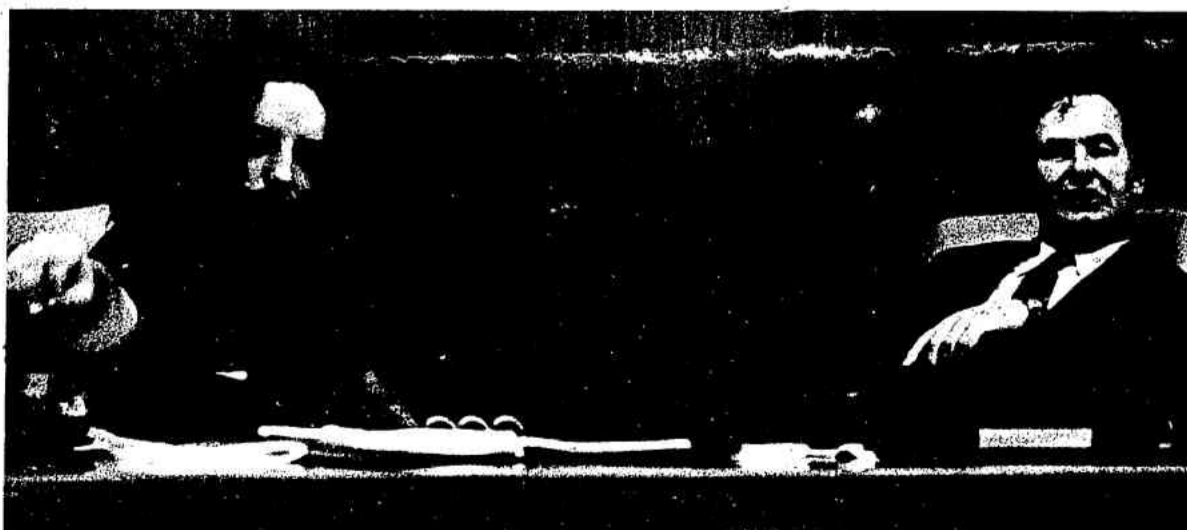
**PROF. SIR ERNEST TITTERTON
DR. ALLAN ROBERTS
MR KILIFOTI ETEUATI
PROF. ARTHUR BURNS**

**COPLAND LECTURE THEATRE
MONDAY APRIL 29 - 8.00 pm**

THE ISSUE YOU'VE ALL BEEN WAITING FOR !!!

NEXT WEEK!

This issue of Woroni was edited by Martin Attridge and Shane Maloney with the aid of John, Andrew, Jo-Anne, hash and beer. All responsibility for electoral comment is taken by Shane Maloney. Captions were done by Jack Growford who has just failed this year we believe. Printed by Godfrey and Cyril at Progress Press at 20 Newcastle St., Fyshwick; Director of Student Publications is Andrew McCredie.



The Vice Chancellor, Chuckles, opening Martin Attridge's campaign for the Union Board last week